

4-19-1971

## The Knothole, April 19, 1971

SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry Student Body

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# THE KNOTHOLE

STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF FORESTRY

VOLUME 21, NUMBER 26, APRIL 19, 1971

## EDITORIAL -

### HOORAY FOR US!

The KNOTHOLE this week is a very special issue, for the copy that you are reading now was made from the re-cycled paper that our fellow students so ardently collected. This program of re-use says a lot for our College - tell your friends across campus about it.

Also - this is Earth Week! One year has passed since Earth Week 1970. Perhaps it is time now to re-evaluate our goals, our trends, and our resources. Can we make a better world for ourselves and our children? How can we do it? What knowledge and materials do we need to start such a project? These are the difficult questions to answer, but if we stop for a moment and look where we've been, how far we've gone, and where we are now, then maybe we can get an idea of where we want to be and how we'd like things to be in the future. Please acknowledge that it's not too late to fix our world up! A few people, diligently working together, can accomplish a lot. Witness the paper re-cycling project here. Complaining and dreaming can be good practices if not carried to an extreme, for they help to form tomorrow's objectives. We must remember this if we are to proceed along the lines of an environmental program of reclamation.

-Mickey Sull

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### WHAT'S GOING ON IN BRAY HALL

As the result of an executive order from Albany, Bray Hall is experiencing its first major renovation since its completion in 1917. Fire and safety standards have changed considerably since then, and Bray has been found to be lacking in certain respects.

The \$650,000 Fire and Safety Rehabilitation Project's main feature is the extension of the north end stairway from the second to the fourth floor. This is designed to eliminate dead-end corridors and thus prevent a tragedy like the Our Lady of the Angels elementary school fire of 1958 where twenty-five died as the result of a blocked stairway. Fire resistant doors have been placed on all doorways facing the corridors, while the corridors themselves have been lined with sprinkler systems. Magnetic fire doors have also been installed in all hallways. These doors are connected to the alarm system and close automatically on the sounding of the bell. All these precautions have been taken to keep the fire contained within as confined a space as possible.

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At one point, it was seriously considered that the Rotunda of Bray, which could act as a chimney and carry the flames upward in the case of a fire, should be destroyed. However, it was recognized that the Rotunda was the main distinguishing feature of Bray and its major source of aesthetic appeal. The Rotunda will remain but the wood panelling which surrounds it must go. It will be replaced by a fire proof material.

For the sake of convenience and to make Bray Hall more accessible to the handicapped, an elevator has been installed in the south central stairwell. A statistics suite which came up for bid at the same time is also being installed. The suite will consist of three offices, a self-study lab and two teaching labs, and will contain \$200,000 worth of calculating equipment.

Though the project is presently centered at Bray Hall, it affects other portions of the campus. Work has recently been done in the Ranger School and Marshall Hall. A second entrance is planned for the east end of the greenhouse. Again, this is to eliminate dead end hallways. In Baker Lab, the third floor organic chemistry storerooms and dispensing room are to receive a new ventilation system. It is hoped that this will keep noxious fumes from accumulating there. It is expected that the renovation taking place in our Administration Building will be completed in one year.

-Barbara Steves

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Don't forget TRI-STATE! Bus seats are still available at \$5 apiece for the round trip. Pen State's waiting for us - your spirit will help us Keep The Axe! To reserve seats or for information, contact: Pete Buist X2768 or 478-2349 OR Mickey Sull 475-4263.

**THE KNOTHOLE:** The student publication of the State University of New York College of Forestry at Syracuse University. Published every Monday. Students and faculty who have ideas about our College, notices they wish to announce, suggestions, stories, poems or anything that they might think our readers would find interesting are encouraged to submit these to the KNOTHOLE for publication. Please sign name to articles and date them as well. Articles should be put in the KNOTHOLE mailbox in the basement of Marshall Hall no later than ten days before publication. Anyone interested in joining the KNOTHOLE Staff is encouraged to get in touch with any of our members either in person or via student mail. We also welcome any comments and/or criticisms. These should be placed in the KII mailbox.

**STAFF:** Editor: Mickey Sull, Associate Editor: Evan Dentes, Artwork: Montana Brown and John Karoly, Reporting: Paul Hornak, Barbara Steves, Jim Wilkins, Faculty Advisor: Dr. J. V. Berglund, Typist: Doreen Squire.

**PLEASE RE-CYCLE THIS KNOTHOLE WHEN YOU'RE FINISHED READING IT. THANKS**

CONSERVATION FOR THE PEOPLE

Two men, an old one who wears rimless eyeglasses and uses a cane, and a young one carrying a camera, are walking together down a badly rutted dirt road strewn with bottle caps, napkins, and pieces of half-eaten hot dog buns. The road is flanked by tall pines, but there are car hoods and trailer ends and clotheslines and tents and tables intermingled with them. Children are screaming and laughing, husbands and wives are bickering, car engines are being started and stopped. The smoke of charcoal fires hangs thick on the air, and the old man is breathing it in with obvious satisfaction.

They are heading toward the lake. Not toward the crowded artificial beach, but toward a quieter part which affords a panoramic view of the lake with the forest and mountain slopes rising beyond. Once they arrive at the spot, the old man motions for the young man to be seated on a log nearby. As the young man sits, his eyes notice a pair of dead fish bobbing up and down on the waves breaking against the bank. From farther out, the drone of speedboat engines drifts across the water.

"Those fish look like they've been sliced up," the young man says.

"Oh, yes," the old man chuckles. "They aren't very smart fish. Bass, you know. They'll swim right into the motorboat propellers."

"I see," the young man replies, nodding.

"Bass like grass shallows, you know. When the boats go over them they somehow get it into their heads to swim up instead of down."

"Like the lemmings, huh"?

"Who"?

"The lemmings. Little animals that jump off cliffs into the sea and kill themselves."

"Oh, lemmings! Yes. Thought you said Lenning. Ralph Lenning was the one who almost ruined that scenery there. It still disturbs me some to hear his name."

"Ralph Lenning? I don't recall the name."

"You wouldn't," the old man smiles. "Ralphie's dead, bless his damnable soul. Thirty years in the grave. Long before you ever thought about being born."

"I might be interested in him. For the newspaper."

"Newspaper," the old man scoffs. "That newspaper of yours was the biggest backer Ralph Lenning had. Fought me and this project tooth and nail. They wanted to let Lenning go ahead and put up his housing. A new concept in housing, he called it. Tried to pass that off on the state to get them to sell him all this. All those mountains, this lake, everything. For housing."

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"He wanted to develop all this? Just rip it up for houses"?

"He sure did. Oh, he called it a new concept, all right. But it was housing all the same. Houses that'd bring highways, cars, stores, the whole works. He'd have civilized this place good if he'd had his way."

"What was his new concept in housing"?

The old man's face darkens and screws up. His eyes glare at the young man. "What are you, against conservation"?

"Of course not. I like forests as much as you do."

"Then what do you care about Lenning's housing"?

"I was only curious. That's all."

"You sure"?

"Of course," the old man says: "Lenning wanted to put houses in little groups all along the lake. Everywhere. Actually have people live here. To ruin all this. He called the groups, uh, oh...clusters, or something. Some high-sounding word. He claimed they'd preserve the beauty of this land better than my private park. Claimed people'd respect the land more if they had to live on it for years instead of just a weekend. Actually claimed my park would ruin this beautiful area more than people living here permanent"!

The young man shakes his head. "All this. To think it might have been covered with houses. Tsk, tsk. Lenning was no friend of conservation, that's for certain."

"He sure wasn't. That's why he lost and I won. I wanted to build the park, he wanted to build the houses. The people, the lovers of nature, were on my side. I couldn't lose. And look, look at the result! You're here for pictures. Look at all the people enjoying the wilds. Camping under the blue sky. Enjoying the big lake. Climbing the rugged slopes. Decide from that who had to be the winner"!

So the young man looks. He surveys the long row of cars and trailers glistening amid the trees. He follows a string of fifteen speedboats as they part the lake's waters. He gazes to the high peaks, their hiking trails visible as deep cuts in their sides even from that distance. Then he contemplates the anxious eyes of the old man, the eyes awaiting his answer. And finally he speaks, boldly and with great emotion. He nearly chokes on his words, tears in his eyes: "Yes, yes it's you, old man. You're the winner! You're the champion! The Champion of Conservation for the people"!!

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### MOOSEWOOD'S NOTEBOOK III NO. 5

What is Intelligence?

Certain so-called idiot savants with a mental age of two or three years can, with great rapidity, perform extraordinary numerical

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feats. One of these people given the series 2, 4, 16, immediately continued to square each successive number into the billions. Similarly, given the numbers 9-3, 16-4, he proceeded to do square roots of numbers into 3 and 4 digits! From "The Brain of Pooh: An Essay on the Limits of Mind," by R. L. Sinsheimer in the American Scientist, Jan.-Feb. 1971. The whole article is well worth reading.

"The construction of an airplane is simple when compared to the evolutionary achievement of a bird. If I had to choose, I'd rather have birds than airplanes." -Charles A. Lindbergh.

### WHY WORRY ABOUT WILDLIFE

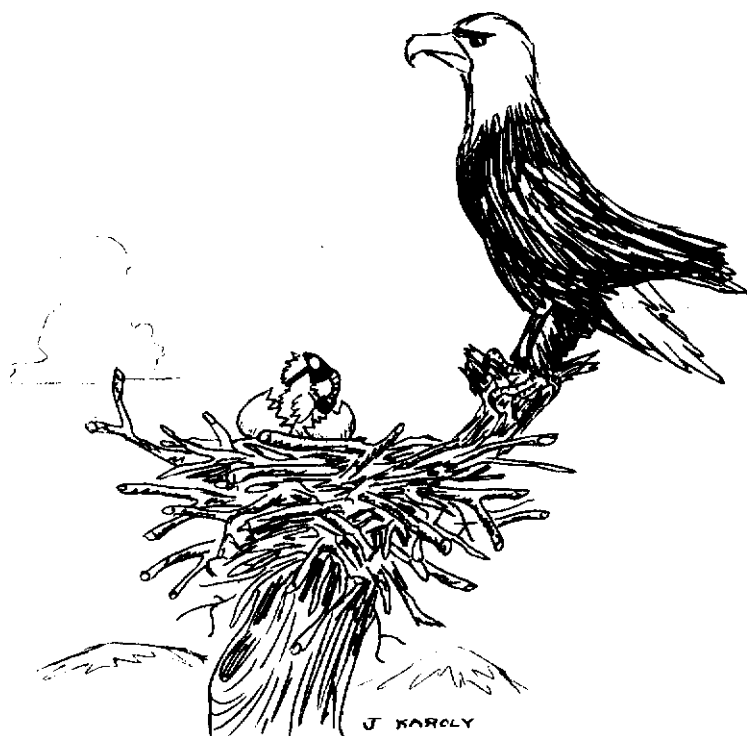
During National Wildlife Week which has just passed, did you get the impression that some people wondered why we should worry about wildlife when we have so many more important other things to worry about?

It is true that this world of ours has many problems which are more important than one more species of animal disappearing from the face of the earth. The disappearing act is an evolutionary fact of life, and it is probably just as well for Homo sapiens that large carnivorous dinosaurs of the past did disappear. If it has been going on for years, and will continue to go on long after you and I are gone, why worry?

Even if it doesn't prick your conscious just a little to know that you have played a part in the disappearance of a form of life which took thousands and thousands of years to evolve, there is another reason to worry.

Animals are an index of what we are doing to our environment. By watching them we can see signs of danger before we have so damaged our surroundings that they are no longer suitable for our own use.

In 1962, when Rachel Carson wrote "Silent Spring," this is just what she was saying. Through the effects of such things as DDT on wildlife, she could see the handwriting on the wall as they would eventually affect mankind. At the time many people thought that she was a crackpot scare-monger, but in less than 10 years her warnings have proved to be frighteningly true. States and the Federal government are lowering the boom on DDT, for uses within their own



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bounds, but it is still being produced and shipped to other countries where it is going to be dumped into our environment.

Some conspicuous examples of wildlife-in-trouble that show how they can be an index of what we are doing to the environment include the bald eagle, the peregrine falcon and the brown pelican.

For years there were about 40 pair of peregrines nesting on cliffs in New York State. It only took 15 years of commercial use of DDT before the last nesting pair disappeared. It is embarrassing to see our own national emblem, the bald eagle, slowly becoming less common, knowing that it is DDT in its food chain that is making them disappear.

Another bird rapidly going the same route, because DDT in its food has caused it to lay thin-shelled eggs, is the brown pelican, State Bird of Louisiana. Formerly a common nesting bird along its coast, the brown pelican disappeared in 1962. Large nesting colonies in California are having such poor nesting success that the young being produced can be counted on the fingers of one hand. Only in southern Florida are they nesting successfully -- and how much longer there?

Humans are building up DDT reserves in their bodies just as are pelicans. It probably won't kill us any more than it acted as a poison to them, but it may have some unanticipated side effects. We should be forewarned and watchful.

A change in the type of wildlife in an area is a good indication that the environment is being changed. Across the State we have seen many streams that were formerly good trout streams slowly be downgraded by habitat destruction along the stream and by pollution, warming and reduced flow, so that trout were replaced by fish which were more tolerant of poorer quality water.

Our interest in wildlife as indicators of what we are doing to the environment doesn't always have to be in a negative sense. True, they can be warnings that will come to us before we may see the real damage, but they can also be tokens of accomplishment. If we correct damage done to the environment, animals that were driven out will return -- unless we have driven them over the brink of extinction. They can be indicators of job, well or poorly done.

-N.Y.S. Dept. of  
Environmental  
Conservation

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### **OVERSEAS SUMMER EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES EXPANDED** **FOR U. S. COLLEGE STUDENTS**

-- COMMSERV 4/7/71 -- The Council on International Educational Exchange has announced that U. S. college and university students can now have summer jobs pre-arranged for them in Great Britain, Ireland, Australia and New Zealand through its newly expanded International

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Student Employment service (ISE). A variety of unskilled jobs are available in department stores, offices, hotels, factories, resorts and on farms.

The service, arranged with the approval of the governments of the participating countries, enables students from diverse backgrounds to experience life in another country first-hand by living, working and traveling among its people.

Student participants have the option of finding their own jobs or having them pre-arranged. On arrival in the host country, participants attend an orientation at which they are briefed on job opportunities if they have not already found employment through the ISE, housing, living customs and other aspects of the culture in which they will spend the summer. In addition, accommodations are arranged for their first night in the host country.

The ISE requires that qualified job seekers be matriculated college or university students between the ages of 18 and 30, who are resident citizens of the United States. The application fee for a pre-arranged job is \$45, while students who elect to hunt on their own from the employment information provided by the ISE pay a fee of \$25. Information and applications are available from CIEE, Dept. ISE, 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017.

### THE LOST SOUL

*by I. M. Typical*

I walked into the smoke filled room,  
I saw the littered floor,  
I could feel the gloom.  
The occupants looked up with bloodshot eyes,  
The air was filled with helpless sighs,  
The young man was present and filled with  
despair.  
Why should he wish to be there?  
A broken home? An unfaithful wife?  
Too much worry in his young life?  
Then I thought, Why I'm a fool,  
He must be a student in the forestry school!  
The boy was mumbling in his beer,  
I slipped up close where I could hear:  
"Photosynthesis, insect collections,  
Seed source studies, fire protection,  
Nursery plans, avoid the draft,  
Four variables on one graph!  
More economics, marginal utility,  
Site index, soil fertility,  
Control hardwood management plan,  
Cutting method in the old field stand,  
Fire insurance, land rent,  
Industry and government,  
Compound interest, more frustration,  
Two more courses in mensuration,  
Draw pine cones, collect leaves,

(continued on next page)



Scientific names for all the trees,  
Resin ducts, pores diffuse,  
Longitudinal parenchyma, what's the use?  
Summer camp, timber to cruise,  
To Hell with it, pass the booze."  
That was the end, he said no more,  
He'd passed out, drunk, on the floor.  
To this soul I make my plea:  
Move over, bud, make room for me.

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NOTE: Special thanks is due to Bob "Roller"  
Meyer and Jim Peek, Group II, summer camp  
'67, for obtaining the works to this poem.  
The original may be seen on the wall of the  
Shemrock, near Paul Smith's.

A. E. C.

-KNOTHOLE - Oct. 31, 1968  
Vol. 19, No. 3

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### **STUDENT FEE REFERENDUM DATE CHANGED AGAIN**

The referendum committee met last week and decided to hold the student activity fee referendum on Wednesday and Thursday, April 28 and 29, 1971. Balloting stations will be located in the following places:

1. First floor lobby, Marshall Hall
2. Bray Rotunda
3. Basement floor lobby, Illick Hall
4. Second floor lobby, Walters Hall (by elevators)
5. Foyer on the third floor, Baker laboratory (near the showcases on the third floor entrance)

The voting stations will be open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on both days. It is up to us to decide if we want mandatory or voluntary student fees. A lot depends on the vote you cast!!

NO MATTER WHAT YOU DECIDE - GET OUT AND VOTE!!!

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### **- NOTICES -**

### **SLIPPERY ROCK, PENNSYLVANIA TO HOST RACE**

The Slippery Rock State College campus will be host on May 6, 1971 to a unique event designed to stimulate awareness of our current environmental crisis. Students from colleges and universities throughout the United States are being invited to participate in the Ecology Derby, a non-polluting vehicle race. Contestants will have an opportunity to demonstrate imaginative solutions to one of the causes of air pollution.

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## **FACT SHEET - ECOLOGY DERBY**

- WHAT - Road race of non-polluting vehicles. No entry fee. Some examples of non-polluting vehicles would be; go-kart, wagon driven by wind or man, steam driven vehicles, a modified skateboard or bicycle. Combustion engine powered machines WILL NOT be allowed to compete.
- WHEN - Thursday, May 6, 1971 at 3:00 p.m.
- WHERE - Slippery Rock, Pennsylvania on the State College Campus
- WHO - College students from any U. S. college or university
- WHY - Foster concern for the environment
- PRIZES - All contestants will receive prizes. The grand prize will be a weekend for three in the Laurel Highlands at a famous resort with a raft boat trip down the Youghhegheny River.
- CONTACT - Dr. Craig C. Chase, Environmental Education  
Slippery Rock State College  
Slippery Rock, Pennsylvania 16057 (for an entry blank & information)
- 

## **OPPORTUNITY OPEN TO STUDENTS, STAFF AND FACULTY**

The Suffolk University Law Review is seeking articles for its winter edition. Articles are requested on the legal or quasi-legal aspects of ecology and environmental conservation. The governing criterion for a lead article is that the subject matter be topical. Other than a topical subject matter and a quality product, the author is allowed broad boundaries within which to develop his article. The average lead article runs between 40 and 60 pages, typewritten and double spaced including the body and the footnotes. The length of the article is immaterial as long as the topic chosen is adequately discussed and analyzed. A lead article should be adequately substantiated by citations to other materials, allowing the reader to have access to source material which may subsequently be useful to him. Further, information may be obtained from Mr. Stuart August, an editor for the Suffolk University Law Review, 41 Temple St., Boston, Massachusetts, 02114.

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## **STUDENT ORIGINATED STUDIES PROGRAM**

The National Science Foundation has announced that November 1, 1971 is the deadline for submission of proposals to the Student Originated Studies Programs for awards to be made in February, 1972.

Although application guidelines will not be available until sometime in May, interested students are encouraged to begin laying groundwork for the development of proposals. The Research Office, Room 218 Bray, will provide program information and guidelines as soon as it is made available. Stop by the Research Office if you wish to obtain further information about the program.

-J. D. Mabie

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### **ATTENTION - WORLD FORESTRY STUDENTS:**

Due to rehabilitation activity in Bray Hall, Dr. Algvere's classes meeting Mon. (1:00 - 2:15 p.m.) and Thurs. (9:30 - 10:45 a.m.) will now meet in Rm. 303, Baker Lab until further notice.

Class meeting time remains unchanged.

### **JOB SERVICE CLOSED**

The Job Assistance Service of the Forest Management Dept. is now closed. No more positions are available. The department thanks all who applied, and expresses regret at the results of this "dry year." Only one-fourth of the applicants were guided into positions. However, congratulations to those successful, especially the three men who will represent our college in Wales this summer. All who have been fortunate in securing a job are urged to "give their all" in being our representatives. Only through good work will our college continue to be asked to fill positions with qualified men and women.

Unsuccessful applicant's forms are in the hands of Mr. John Reeves, (Room 109 Bray Hall), who may be able to help students further, although most positions are of a local or camp counselor type. Please continue to check the bulletin boards outside Mr. Reeves office if interested. Also, check the Employment Referral Service Bulletin Board outside the Graduate Office, 113 Bray Hall if you are graduating this year.

-Ron Frodelius

### **THOUGHT YOU'D BE INTERESTED**

The emphasis in education today is rather less on learning to learn, which is the most important. Instead, students are told "this is how you learn," "this is how you should learn," and, finally, "if you don't learn that, in this approved way, then you won't be certified as having 'lernt.'" A progressive development of the mental facilities would draw out from the person his capacity to learn about his environment and help in the process of learning to learn.

-futurist John McHale  
in "The Future of  
the Mind" - Univer-  
sity Review, Autumn,  
'70

### **FOR TRI-STATE COMPETITORS AND WATCHERS**

There will be a mandatory meeting for ALL members of the College's Woodsmen's Team (and anyone else who desires to compete or travel with us to the Tri-State Meet in Pennsylvania) this Tuesday, April 20, at 7:00 p.m. in the Nifkin Lounge.

## "ON THE OUTSIDE"

by Jim Wilkins

### GRAZING FEES AND THE BLM

Two issues have come up recently in our Department of the Interior that should be of interest to conservationists. The matter of grazing fees to stockmen who want to pasture their cattle on Federal land is one of these, and the Alaskan Pipeline is the other.

Since 1946 there has been a fight between conservationists and stockmen over the fees. The stockmen had succeeded in keeping the fees way below market prices. In 1946 when the fees were approximately 5¢ per head, the first drive to make the fees higher was started. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) was wiped out that year because of this monetary tug, by a strong opposition from Senator Patrick McCarran of Nevada and his followers. Our own Professor Getty was working for the BLM at that time and helped to improve the range so that higher prices could be charged. In the years after 1946, the stockmen controlled the advisory council for the BLM and kept raises to a minimum; (1960- 26¢). Last year Secretary Hickel received pressure from stockmen again and kept fees the same, but now something is going to be done. Under the direction of President Nixon's Bureau of the Budget, Secretary Morton and his staff have set up a schedule to raise the grazing fees to market value. This Spring will bring the first substantial raise in grazing fees that have occurred in years. Our governmental administrators are now starting to listen to the professional range and land managers instead of the purely monetary-oriented businessmen.

This issue of the Alaskan Pipeline is also controversial. Action on it is being delayed by Secretary of the Interior R. C. B. Morton, who contests that not enough of the environmental factors have been studied. What has been studied brings out the fact that it would greatly hurt the environment. This was shown in a report by the Army Corps of Engineers. Morton said that he was not "under tremendous pressure" to approve the pipeline as Secretary Hickel was. (Hickel was the former Governor of Alaska.)

-More on this in next week's KH.

### "SHORTS"

-Idaho Wildlife

How much is one part per million?  
Well, it's like:  
1 minute in two years;  
1 inch in 16 miles;  
1 ounce of salt in 62,500 pounds of sugar;  
1 ounce of gin in 7,530 gallons of vermouth.  
Now maybe it's a little easier to gauge the death-dealing capabilities of some of our pesticides and poison residues which are measured in ppm.

A sign at the entrance of the Pleasure Gardens of Ceylon, India, reads:

"If you with litter will disgrace  
And spoil the beauty of this place  
May indigestion wrack your chest  
And ants invade your pants and vest."

## WHY MANAGE ADIRONDACK DEER BY POACHING?

by

### *The Old Timer*

When I was a boy, it seems to me, Americans pretty well minded their own business. Times have sure changed. Today we poke around into every corner of the earth, tend to everybody else's business, and generally get ourselves into a heap of trouble. It's a bad habit and it's catching for I'm about to open my big mouth about this deer business in the Adirondacks. As you might know, I'm not a native; I come from Idaho! Well, I can't get into as much trouble as "Uncle" is getting into in the Middle East and I have one big advantage over the boys in Washington. Everybody knows who is talking down there but as for me, I'm unimportant, I'm just an Old Timer.

I came to New York about a dozen years ago and straightway was put out to pasture. With plenty of time to kill I've probably spent more time already in hunting and fishing in these Adirondacks than a whole passel of you young bucks have spent in your lifetimes. I didn't hanker for coming back here. I figured there'd be darn poor trout fishing and next to no deer hunting in a state with 14 million people where folks are a lot more common than deer and trout put together. Well, I got fooled and I'm still dumfounded. After the first couple of hunting seasons, a year hasn't passed when I haven't bagged a deer and in 1954, the year of the deer of either sex Oswigotchie hunt, I got two.

I've also snaked out more trout from Adirondack streams than I guess anybody should, but it don't hurt fishing much cause I toss about everything but the lunkers back. So, from what I've seen I wouldn't know how anybody older than a half weaned boy could kick about fishing or hunting in the Adirondacks. But, I can tell you that there will be room for a hell of a lot of kicking a few years from now unless somebody starts using a little horse sense in what we do about deer in the Adirondacks. How anybody in his right mind could suppose you can shoot only bucks and still feed a good herd of deer on range like you've got up here, or anywhere for that matter, is beyond belief.

I raised cattle when I was young. My dad started out in the 80's in the Boise Valley and he shipped mostly steers and spent-cows for a long time so the herd would grow. By the time I got my britches well broke into the saddle we had bought all the range around those parts that we could get our hands on. But we could have bought the whole state of Idaho and still not had enough range or even standing room for our herd if we hadn't started to ship cows.

There's only one difference between does and cows when it comes to eating up a range and to breeding. A good share of well-fed does will have 2 to 3 fawns most every year while a well-fed cow has only one. This means you can build up a herd of deer a lot faster than you can a herd of cattle and once you get that herd you can take about a third every year, as several states have proved, and not go backwards.

(continued in next week's KH)

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THE NEXT NIFKIN HOUR WILL BE ON FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1971, FROM 3:30 - 5:00 PM  
IN THE NIFKIN LOUNGE.